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SINO-SOVIET SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT

The writer of this article, Feng Yuan-hsi (1) /no biographic information available/ states that the Chinese Communists and the Soviet Union secretly signed a Sino-Soviet Scientific Cooperation Agreement in July 1951. The agreement calls for joint research on atomic energy at the newly established Atomic Energy Research Office, the exchange of researchers between the two countries, the transfer of all available scientific data in China to the Soviet Union, the search for, and mining of, uranium ores, and instruction in the Soviet tactics of stealing atomic energy secrets from other countries.

Chao Tsung-yao (9), mentioned in the text, possibly refers to Chao Chung-yao (10), nuclear scientist who returned from the US in 1950.

All Soviet names are approximations from the Chinese. Numbers in parentheses refer to appended characters.

In July 1951, the ceremony of signing a secret Sino-Soviet Scientific Cooperation Agreement was held in the building of the Academy of Sciences of China in Peiping. Delegates signing for the Soviet Union were Kashinov (2), vice-president of the Academy of Sciences USSR; Kudepov (3), professor of radiology at Moscow State University; and Tsikhavenskiy (4), counselor at the Soviet Embassy in Communist China. The representatives of Communist China were Kuo Mo-jo, Ch'en Po-ta, and Ch'ien San-ch'iang (5). Attending the ceremony as spectators were Chu Te, Chou En-lai, Lu Ting-i, Li Fu-ch'un, and /Soviet Ambassador/ Roshchin. Although the signing of the treaty was one of the greatest events in Communist China in 1951, very little publicity concerning the ceremony was given by the Hsin-hua She and the Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao. /Issues of the Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao for all of July were searched and no mention of an agreement was found./

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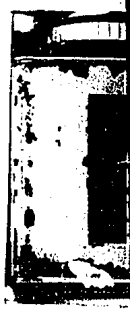

The agreement is very complex. More than 2 weeks of repeated conferences with the Soviet delegates were required before Ch'en Po-ta understood what it meant. The most important point in the agreement is that the Soviet Union has agreed to exchange new scientific knowledge and information with Communist China.

Accordingly, the Soviet Union will soon send a group of "scholars" to carry on research work in the Academy of Sciences of China and its subsidiary scientific institutes; will assign "teachers" to every university in China; and will make photostatic copies of important archives kept in the Academy of Sciences of China. In return, Chinese Communist students are to study in Soviet universities and Chinese "scholars" are to carry on research in the Academy of Sciences USSR. The method of exchanging scientific information has also been worked out in detail. In addition, it has been decided that the Soviet Union will aid Communist China in carrying out atomic energy research.

Since the agreement was signed, the Chinese Communists have continuously sent available scientific research data to the Soviet Union. The valuable data were taken from the Academia Sinica of the former government and included information concerning meteorology, geology, natural resources, water conservancy, animal husbandry, etc. The plan of the Yangtze Basin Hydroelectric Construction was also included. In exchange, the Chinese Communists have received only 20,000-30,000 copies of scientific books and 20-30 scientific "specialists."

The Academy of Sciences of China formerly had under it the Institute of Applied Physics which was headed by Yen Chi-t'zu (6) who concurrently headed the Staff Office of the Academy of Sciences of China. The institute was responsible for atomic energy research. After the signing of the Sino-Soviet Scientific Cooperation Agreement, Chinese Communists requested the Soviet Union to help establish another organization to specialize in atomic energy research. The Soviet Union rejected this request on the grounds that the Chinese Communists had neither the specific equipment nor the personnel capable of carrying on such research. Later, when Communist China sent Ch'en Po-ta and others like Ko Pao-ch'uan (7), counselor of the Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union, to make further pleas, the Soviet Union consented to send a few so-called "atomic scientists" to Peiping to help the Chinese Communists establish an Atomic Energy Research Office under the jurisdiction of the Academy of Sciences of China.

The director of the newly established Atomic Energy Research Office is Ch'ien San-chi'iang. The deputy directors are Cheftayev (8) and Chao Tsung-yao /possibly Chao Chung-yao, who according to the Shanghai Chieh-fang Jih-pao of 19 January 1951, has been carrying on nuclear research at the Institute of Modern Physics, Academy of Sciences of China, in Peiping, since returning from the US in November 1950./ The researchers, in addition to university professors such as Ts'en Chao-lun (11), include five Soviet experts, namely, Leipunskiy (12), Bukatchenko (13), Nikov (14), Shpolskiy (15), and Komoyanov (16).

Ch'ien San-ch'iang is a French-educated atomic scientist who graduated in physics from the Ch'ing-hua /Ting Hua/ University in 1936. In 1946, he and Ho Tse-hui (17) (who later became his wife) discovered that the radium nucleus could be separated into three and four parts. In 1948, Ch'ien returned to China and immediately joined the Communists in Shanghai.

The Atomic Energy Research Office has been established within the Academy of Sciences of China at No 10 Ma-ta-jen Hu-tung in Peiping. Guards have been placed at the entrance to inspect all who enter or depart from the office. Actually, the Atomic Energy Research Office has no equipment. Researchers do their work on paper. Even Ch'ien San-ch'iang continued his work at the Ch'ing-hua University's physics laboratory.

According to news which leaked from the university, Ch'ien San-ch'iang and others want to install an atom-splitting machine, but because the machine requires a great amount of electricity their desires have not yet been realized. The machine, which requires high heat and high pressure, could only be operated in An-tung where there is the Yalu River Hydroelectric Plant, or near the Hsiao-feng-man (18) Hydroelectric Power Plant at Ch'ang-ch'un. The Soviet Union is also reluctant to supply the Chinese Communists with the machine for fear of the leakage of atomic secrets.

Consequently, Ch'ien San-ch'iang is still at Ch'ing-hua University using a little amount of radium obtained from the former Institute of Radium Research in Shanghai, and is continuing his research in radioactivity. Ts'eng Chao-lun has been teaching physics at the Peiping University and also has been engaging in research concerning "heavy water." Chao Tsung-yao has been studying "elements corresponding to uranium and their fission" at the Ch'ing-hua University.

The Atomic Energy Research Office's greatest secrets' are not research but the stolen atomic secrets. Deputy director Cheftayev is not an atomic expert. The Soviet researchers are small fry who have been accustomed to stealing atomic energy secrets from other countries. Naturally, to become good scientific thieves they needed to have suitable scientific training and suitable experience in atomic energy research. They received training in stealing secrets in the Soviet Union and later were sent out by the State Defense Committee of the Soviet Union. After the World War II they were separately concealed in Canada, the US, England, France, and other countries and devoted themselves exclusively to stealing atomic energy secrets. Some Chinese students who had done research on atomic science in the US were appointed to the Atomic Energy Research Office to learn stealing tactics from these Soviet researchers in order to prepare them for greater usefulness.

The office which truly has to do with atomic energy is not the Atomic Energy Research Office but the Geological Survey Office of the Academy of Sciences of China. The director of this office is Li Ssu-kuang (19) and the advisor is Weng Wen-hao (20). The principal duty of this office is to search for uranium ores throughout China. Weng Wen-hao is concurrently the chief advisor at a Sino-Soviet joint corporation called the Sinkiang Rare Metals Development Company, which has its staff office at Lan-chou. The office is staffed with more than ten Soviet specialists and 20 workers to carry on the survey. The development company has furnished them with an airplane so that they can come and go anywhere in the Northwest China. Their most recent work has been to survey and draw up a geological map of Sinkiang. It is reported that this map is already half completed.

In a restricted desert area, approximately 200 square li in size, north of Ch'i-t'ai and Fou-k'ang in Sinkiang, several thousand workers are at present mining uranium ores. The development company has a research laboratory which specializes in analyzing the ores and transporting them to be refined in the Soviet Union. The Chinese Communists and the Soviets have recently signed an agreement to establish a smelter near Urumchi and also to establish a hydroelectric plant nearby to supply power to the smelter.

But the construction of these establishments must await the completion of a railroad connecting Urumchi with the Turk-Sib Railroad in the Soviet Union. Only then can the heavy machinery needed at the smelter and power plant be transported.

In November 1951, the director of the Institute of Physics [imeni P. N. Lebedev?] in Moscow came by plane to Peiping. He invited Ch'ien San-ch'iang and Chao Tsung-yao to Moscow to carry on the research work. It is reported that Ch'ien San-ch'iang, accompanied by few researchers, has already left for Moscow.

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CHARACTERS

1. 馮 婉 熙
2. 凱 雪 諾 夫
3 古 特 包 夫
4. 賽 赫 文 斯 基
5. 錢 三 強
6. 嚴 濟 慈
7. 屾 寶 權
8. 茲 夫 塔 也 夫
9. 趙 康 堯
10. 趙 忠 堯
11. 曾 昭 倫
12. 路 斯 柏 特 夫 斯 基
13. 布 卡 狄 申
14. 聶 葛 夫
15. 辛 姆 羅 波 斯 基
16. 郭 棠 耶 諾 夫
17. 何 澤 慧
18. 小 豐 滿
19. 李 四 光
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